



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND
DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

Paper No. 25

William H. Swain
4662 Gleason Avenue
Sarasota, FL 34242

JUN 28 2001

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| In re Application of | : | |
| William H. Swain | : | DECISION ON PETITION |
| Application No.: 08/579,395 | : | TO WITHDRAW THE |
| Filing Date: December 27, 1995 | : | HOLDING OF ABANDONMENT |
| For: ERROR CORRECTION BY | : | |
| SELECTIVE MODULATION | : | |

This is a decision on the letter filed on January 8, 2001 requesting "Withdrawal of Notice of Abandonment of 28 December 2000." It is being treated as a petition to withdraw the holding of abandonment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.181. There is no fee for this petition.

The Petition is GRANTED.

A review of the Application file reveals that a Notice of Abandonment was mailed on December 28, 2000 holding the Application to be abandoned for failure to timely file a proper response to the Office Action mailed on January 24, 2000.

Petitioner contends that a timely response dated March 24, 2000 to the Office Action of January 24, 2000 was deposited with Airborne Express on March 23, 2000 and received at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on March 27, 2000. Petitioner submits as evidence a copy of the mailing label (Exhibit #3) and the mailing receipt (Exhibit #2) from Airborne Express; as well as a copy of a \$156.00 check (Exhibit #4) indicated as payment for 4 new claims and a copy of the Response (i.e., an amendment). The mailing receipt indicates receipt by a G. Negash on March 27, 2000. Patent Office records indicate there is a Ghidei Negash who works in the Office of Initial Patent Examination (OIPE). Patent Office records also indicate receipt of a \$156.00 check on March 27, 2000 as well as deposit of the check on March 28, 2000. The copy of the Response cancels all claims except claims 32 through 66 which are included with the Response. Claims 32-66 includes 18 independent claims and a total of 34 claims while Patent Office records indicate that Applicant previously paid for 14 independent claims and a total of 31 claims. The \$156.00 check would account for the fee at the time for the 4 new independent claims. All of the evidence taken together is sufficient to establish that there was no abandonment in fact.

The Notice of Abandonment mailed December 28, 2000 is VACATED.

A copy of sections 503, 512 and 513 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) is enclosed. It is recommended that 1) a self-addressed postcard (which itemizes and properly identifies items which are being filed) as set forth in section 503 and 2) a Certificate of Mailing as set forth in section 512, be included with all future correspondence submitted to the PTO. Petitioner should also be aware that the benefits of "Express Mail" as set forth in 37 CFR 1.10 only apply to "Express Mail" with the United States Postal Service. See section 513 of the MPEP.

The Application is being forwarded to the Technical Support Staff for processing of the Response filed with the petition.



Edward P. Westin
Special Programs Examiner
Technology Center 2800
Semiconductors, Electrical and Optical
Systems and Components

"The authorization given on _____, to the PTO to communicate with me via the Internet is hereby withdrawn. I understand that the withdrawal is effective when approved rather than when received."

Where a written authorization is given by the applicant, communications via Internet e-mail, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used. In such case, a printed copy of the Internet e-mail communications MUST be given a paper number, entered into the Patent Application Location and Monitoring System (PALM) and entered in the patent application file. A reply to an Office action may NOT be communicated by applicant to the PTO via Internet e-mail. If such a reply is submitted by applicant via Internet e-mail, a paper copy will be placed in the appropriate patent application file with an indication that the reply is NOT ENTERED.

PTO employees are NOT permitted to initiate communications with applicants via Internet e-mail unless there is a written authorization of record in the patent application by the applicant.

All reissue applications are open to public inspection under 37 CFR 1.11(a) and all papers relating to a reexamination proceeding which have been entered of record in the patent or reexamination file are open to public inspection under 37 CFR 1.11(d). PTO employees are NOT permitted to initiate communications with applicant in a reissue application or a patentee of a reexamination proceeding via Internet e-mail unless written authorization is given by the applicant or patentee.

AUTHENTICATION OF SENDER BY A PATENT ORGANIZATION RECIPIENT (ARTICLE 6)

The misrepresentation of a sender's identity (i.e., spoofing) is a known risk when using electronic communications. Therefore, Patent Organization users have an obligation to be aware of this risk and conduct their Internet activities in compliance with established procedures.

Internet e-mail must be initiated by a registered practitioner, or an applicant in a pro se application, and sufficient information must be provided to show representative capacity in compliance with 37 CFR 1.34. Examples of such information include the attorney registration number, attorney docket number, and patent application number.

USE OF ELECTRONIC MAIL SERVICES (ARTICLE 7)

Once e-mail correspondence has been received from the applicant, as set forth in Patent Article 4, such correspondence must be responded to appropriately. The Patent Examiner may respond to an applicant's e-mail correspondence by telephone, fax, or other appropriate means.

INTERVIEWS (ARTICLE 8)

Internet e-mail shall NOT be used to conduct an exchange or communications similar to those exchanged during telephone or personal interviews unless a written authorization has been given under Patent Article 5 to use Internet e-mail. In such cases, a paper copy of the Internet e-mail contents MUST be made and placed in the patent application file as required by the Federal Records Act in the same manner as an Examiner Interview Summary Form is entered.

POLICY GUIDANCE AND CLARIFICATIONS (ARTICLE 13)

Within the Patent Organization, any questions regarding Internet usage policy should be directed to the user's immediate supervisor. Non-PTO personnel should direct their questions to the Office of the Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Patent Policy and Projects.<

503 Application Number and Filing Receipt [R-1]

37 CFR 1.54. Parts of application to be filed together; filing receipt.

(a) It is desirable that all parts of the complete application be deposited in the Office together; otherwise a letter must accompany each part, accurately and clearly connecting it with the other parts of the application. See § 1.53 (f) and (g) with regard to completion of an application.

(b) Applicant will be informed of the application number and filing date by a filing receipt, unless the application is an application filed under § 1.53(d).

Application numbers consisting of a series code and a serial number are assigned by the Office of Initial Patent Examination (OIPE) immediately after mail has been opened.

The following series codes are assigned to the applications identified below:

(A) 01/ - 09/ - for nonprovisional applications (utility, plant, and reissue)*>,<

>- The 01 series code was used from year 1925 to 1934,

02 - 1935 to 1947,

03 - 1948 to 1959,

04 - 1960 to 1969,

05 - 1970 to 1978,

06 - 1979 to 1986,

07 - 1987 to 1992,

08 - 1993 to 1997, and

09 - 1998 to present;<

(B) 29/ - for design applications;

(C) 60/ - for provisional applications; and

(D) 90/ - for reexamination proceedings.

word original, as used herein, is defined as correspondence which is personally signed in permanent ink by the person whose signature appears thereon. Where copies of correspondence are acceptable, photocopies or facsimile transmissions may be filed. For example, a photocopy or facsimile transmission of an original of an amendment, declaration (e.g., under 37 CFR 1.63 or 1.67), petition, issue fee transmittal form, authorization to charge a deposit account, etc., may be submitted in a patent application. Where copies are permitted, second and further generation copies (i.e., copy of a copy) are acceptable. For example, a client may fax a paper to an attorney and the attorney may then fax the paper to the Office, provided the paper is eligible to be faxed (see MPEP § 502.01). The original, if not submitted to the Office, should be retained as evidence of proper execution in the event that questions arise as to the authenticity of the signature reproduced on the photocopy or facsimile-transmitted correspondence. If a question of authenticity arises, the Office may require submission of the original.

When a document that is required by statute to be certified must be filed (such as a certified copy of a foreign patent application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 119 or a certified copy of an international application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 365) a copy of the certification, including a photocopy or facsimile transmission, will not be acceptable. The requirement for an original certification does not apply to certifications such as required under 37 CFR 1.8 since these certifications are not required by statute.

502.03 Communications via the Internet [R-1]

The Office published a Patent Internet Usage Policy to

(A) establish a policy for use of the Internet by the Patent Examining Corps and other organizations within the PTO,

(B) address use of the Internet to conduct interview-like communications and other forms of formal and informal communications,

(C) publish guidelines for locating, retrieving, citing, and properly documenting scientific and technical information sources on the Internet,

(D) inform the public how the PTO intends to use the Internet, and

(E) establish a flexible Internet policy framework which can be modified, enhanced, and corrected as the PTO, the public, and customers learn to use, and subsequently integrate, new and emerging Internet technology into existing business infrastructures and everyday activities to improve the patent application, examining, and granting functions.

See *Internet Usage Policy*, 64 F.R. 33056 (June 21, 1999). The Articles of the Patent Internet Usage Policy pertinent to communications via electronic mail are reproduced below. See MPEP § 904.02(c) for information pertinent to Internet searching, and MPEP § 707.05(e) for information pertaining to the citation of electronic documents. See also MPEP § 713.04 for recordation of e-mail interviews.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION (ARTICLE 4)

If security and confidentiality cannot be attained for a specific use, transaction, or activity, then that specific use, transaction, or activity shall NOT be undertaken/conducted.

All use of the Internet by Patent Organization employees, contractors, and consultants shall be conducted in a manner that ensures compliance with confidentiality requirements in statutes, including 35 U.S.C. 122, and regulations. Where a written authorization is given by the applicant for the PTO to communicate with the applicant via Internet e-mail, communications via Internet e-mail may be used.

Backup, archiving, and recovery of information sent or received via the Internet is the responsibility of individual users. The OCIO does not, and will not, as a normal practice, provide backup and recovery services for information produced, retrieved, stored, or transmitted to/from the Internet.

COMMUNICATIONS VIA THE INTERNET AND AUTHORIZATION (ARTICLE 5)

Communications via Internet e-mail are at the discretion of the applicant.

Without a written authorization by applicant in place, the PTO will not respond via Internet e-mail to any Internet correspondence which contains information subject to the confidentiality requirement as set forth in 35 U.S.C. 122. A paper copy of such correspondence will be placed in the appropriate patent application.

The following is a sample authorization form which may be used by applicant:

"Recognizing that Internet communications are not secure, I hereby authorize the PTO to communicate with me concerning any subject matter of this application by electronic mail. I understand that a copy of these communications will be made of record in the application file."

A written authorization may be withdrawn by filing a signed paper clearly identifying the original authorization. The following is a sample form which may be used by applicant to withdraw the authorization:

If a self-addressed postcard is submitted with a patent application, that postcard will be provided with both the receipt date and application number prior to returning it to the addressee. The application number identified on such a postcard receipt is merely the preliminary assignment of an application number to the application, and should not be relied upon (e.g., with respect to foreign filings) as necessarily representing the application number assigned to such application. See 37 CFR 1.53(b). The filing receipt represents the official assignment by the **>PTO<** of a specific application number to a particular application. See 37 CFR 1.54(b). The application number officially assigned to an application on the filing receipt may differ from the application number identified on a postcard receipt submitted with such application, and, as between inconsistent filing receipts and postcard receipts, the application number on the filing receipt is controlling.

A continued prosecution application filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d) will be assigned the application number of the prior application for identification purposes.

The identifying data on the postcard should include:

- (A) applicant's name(s) (preferred) or an alphanumeric identifier;
- (B) title of invention;
- (C) number of pages of specification, claims (for non-provisional applications), and sheets of drawing;
- (D) whether oath or declaration is included;
- (E) provisional application cover sheet; and
- (F) amount and manner of paying the fee.

A return postcard should be attached to *each* patent application for which a receipt is desired.

It is important that the return postcard itemize all of the components of the application. If the postcard does not itemize each of the components of the application, it will not serve as evidence that any component which was not itemized was received by the **>PTO<**.

It should be recognized that the identification of an application by application number does not necessarily signify that the **>PTO<** has accepted the application as complete (37 CFR 1.53(a)).

A nonprovisional application is entitled to a filing date as of the date of receipt of the specification, including claims, and any required drawing. The filing receipt will be mailed at the time a determination is made that the application meets the minimum requirements to receive a filing date. The oath or declaration and filing fee may be filed later than the remaining application papers, but if so, they must be accompanied by the required surcharge. If the oath or declaration, and/or filing fee, and appropriate surcharge are not timely filed, the application will be abandoned.

A provisional application is entitled to a filing date as of the date of receipt of the specification and any required drawing(s). See 37 CFR 1.53(c). A cover sheet or letter identifying the application as a provisional application is required to prevent the provisional application from being treated as a nonprovisional application. 37 CFR 1.53(c)(1).

Each application which meets the minimum requirements to receive a filing date is given a filing date. It is important, when referring to application files, to identify them by their filing dates as well as by application numbers.

The OIPE mails a filing receipt to the attorney or agent, if any, otherwise to the applicant, for each application filed which meets the minimum requirements to receive a filing date, giving the application number, filing date, and group to which assigned.

Attorney docket numbers must be limited to a maximum of 12 characters to prevent truncation. The Patent Application Location and Monitoring (PALM) system data base allows a maximum of 12 characters for the attorney docket numbers. Spaces, slashes, and hyphens will no longer be included in the entered docket number on the official filing receipt. In an application where CASE or NAVY-CASE appears before the first character in the docket number, only the characters after CASE or NAVY-CASE will be entered on the official filing receipt.

The application papers are placed in a file wrapper and certain data placed thereon by the OIPE.

Applications which are entitled to a filing date and are filed, whether by regular mail or "Express Mail" under 37 CFR 1.10, by hand-delivery or otherwise, will not be returned to applicant even if requested. See 37 CFR 1.59. Accordingly, applicants must be careful not to file applications which are not intended to be filed, e.g., duplicates of applications already filed. Since 37 CFR 1.26(a) precludes refund of an application filing fee when applicant desires to withdraw an application, any request by applicant not to process or charge an application filing fee because the application was not intended to be filed must be in the form of a petition under 37 CFR 1.183 requesting suspension of the rules to the extent that the filing fee not be processed or charged. Any such petition must include the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(h) and must be accompanied by an express abandonment of the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.138. In order for such a petition to be granted, it must ordinarily be filed and acted upon prior to the date on which the application filing fee is processed or charged by the Office with regard to the application.

RETURN POSTCARD

~~It is important that the return postcard itemize all of the components of the application. If the postcard does not itemize each of the components of the application, it will not serve as evidence that any component which was not itemized was received by the >PTO<.~~

the paper a self-addressed postcard identifying the item. The PTO will stamp the receipt date on the postcard and place it in the outgoing mail. A postcard receipt which itemizes and properly identifies the items which are being filed serves as *prima facie* evidence of receipt in the PTO of all the items listed thereon on the date stamped thereon by the PTO.

** >The identifying data on the postcard should be so complete as to clearly identify the item for which receipt is requested. For example, the postcard should identify the applicant's name, applicant identifier, application number (if known), filing date, interference number, title of the invention, etc. The postcard should also identify the type of paper being filed, e.g., new application, affidavit, amendment, notice of appeal, appeal brief, drawings, fees, motions, supplemental oath or declaration, petition, etc., and the number of pages being submitted. If a new application is being filed, all parts of the application being submitted should be separately listed on the postcard, e.g., the number of pages of specification (including written description, claims and abstract), number of claims, number of sheets of drawings, number of pages of oath/declaration, number of pages of cover sheet (provisional application), etc.

The postcard receipt will not serve as *prima facie* evidence of receipt of any item which is not adequately itemized on the postcard. For example, merely listing on the postcard "a complete application" or "patent application" will not serve as a proper receipt for each of the required components of an application (e.g., specification (including claims), drawings (if necessary), oath or declaration and the application filing fee) or missing portions (e.g., pages, sheets of drawings, etc.) of an application if one of the components or portion of a component is found to be missing by the PTO. Each separate component should be specifically and properly itemized on the postcard.

The person receiving the item(s) in the PTO will check the listing on the postcard against the item(s) being filed to be sure they are properly identified and that all the items listed on the postcard are presently being submitted to the PTO. If any of the items listed on the postcard are not being submitted to the PTO, those items will be crossed off and the postcard initialed by the person receiving the items.

Upon return of a postcard receipt from the PTO, the postcard receipt should be promptly reviewed by the person who filed the items to ensure that every item specifically identified on the postcard was received by the PTO. If the postcard receipt has been annotated to indicate that a particular item identified on the postcard was not received by the PTO, the postcard receipt will not serve as *prima facie* evidence of receipt of that item in the PTO.

504 Assignment of Application for Examination

The Office of Initial Patent Examination assigns a non-provisional application to the examining group to which it appears to belong. Provisional applications will not be examined.

505 "Office Date" Stamp of Receipt [R-1]

37 CFR 1.6. Receipt of correspondence.

(a) *Date of receipt and Express Mail date of deposit.* Correspondence received in the Patent and Trademark Office is stamped with the date of receipt except as follows:

**>

(1) The Patent and Trademark Office is not open for the filing of correspondence on any day that is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. Except for correspondence transmitted by facsimile under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, or filed electronically under paragraph (a)(4) of this section, no correspondence is received in the Office on Saturdays, Sundays, or Federal holidays within the District of Columbia.

(2) Correspondence filed in accordance with § 1.10 will be stamped with the date of deposit as "Express Mail" with the United States Postal Service.

(3) Correspondence transmitted by facsimile to the Patent and Trademark Office will be stamped with the date on which the complete transmission is received in the Patent and Trademark Office unless that date is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, in which case the date stamped will be the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia.

>

(4) Trademark-related correspondence transmitted electronically will be stamped with the date on which the Office receives the transmission.

The Office stamps papers and fees with the date of their receipt in the Patent and Trademark Office. The stamp is referred to as the "Office Date" stamp.

When the last day for taking any action or paying any fee in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, the action or the fee is considered timely if the action is taken or the fee is paid on the next succeeding business day. **>Effective November 29, 1999, Public Law 106-113 amended 35 U.S.C. 119(e)(3) to extend the period of pendency of a provisional application to the next succeeding business day if the day that is 12 months after the filing date of a provisional application falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. 35 U.S.C. 119(e)(3) as amended by Public Law 106-113 applies to any provisional applications filed on or after June 8, 1995 but has no effect on any patent which is the subject of litigation in an action commenced before November 29, 1999.

WASHINGTON

Seattle

- 7600 Sand Point Way, N.E., 98115,
 - Tel. 206-526-6026.
 - 101 Stewart St., Suite 500, 98101-1098,
 - Tel. 206-728-5300.
 - Jackson Federal Bldg.
 - 915 Second Ave., Room 1856, 98174
 - Tel. 206-220-7660.
 - 2001 6th Ave., Suite 650, 98121
 - Tel. 206-553-5615.
 - 2725 Montlake Blvd., East, 98112,
 - Tel. 206-860-3200.
 - 1801 Fairview Ave., East 98102
 - Tel. 206-442-7656.
 - 915 Second Ave., Room 3292, Federal Bldg., 98174
 - Tel. 206-220-7970.
- Spokane
- 1020 West Riverside, 99201
 - Tel. 509-353-2625.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston

- 405 Capitol St., Suite 807, 25301
- Tel. 304-347-5123.

Wheeling

- 1310 Market St., 2nd Fl., 26003
- Tel. 304-233-7492.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee

- 517 East Wisconsin Ave., Room 596, 53202
- Tel. 414-297-3473.

WYOMING

Served by:

- 1625 Broadway, Suite 680,
- Denver, Colorado 80202
- Tel. 303-844-6622.

512 Certificate of Mailing or Transmission [R-1]

37 CFR 1.8. Certificate of mailing or transmission.

(a) Except in the cases enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, correspondence required to be filed in the Patent and Trademark Office within a set period of time will be considered as being timely filed if the procedure described in this section is followed. The actual date of receipt will be used for all other purposes.

(1) Correspondence will be considered as being timely filed if:

(i) The correspondence is mailed or transmitted prior to expiration of the set period of time by being:

(A) Addressed as set out in § 1.1(a) and deposited with the U.S. Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail; or

(B) Transmitted by facsimile to the Patent and Trademark Office in accordance with § 1.6(d); and

(ii) The correspondence includes a certificate for each piece of correspondence stating the date of deposit or transmission. The person signing the certificate should have reasonable basis to expect that the correspondence would be mailed or transmitted on or before the date indicated.

(2) The procedure described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section does not apply to, and no benefit will be given to a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission on, the following:

(i) *Relative to Patents and Patent Applications—*

(A) The filing of a national patent application specification and drawing or other correspondence for the purpose of obtaining an application filing date, including a request for a continued prosecution application under § 1.53(d);

(B) The filing of correspondence in an interference which an examiner-in-chief orders to be filed by hand or "Express Mail";

(C) The filing of agreements between parties to an interference under 35 U.S.C. 135(c);

(D) The filing of an international application for patent;

(E) The filing of correspondence in an international application before the U.S. Receiving Office, the U.S. International Searching Authority, or the U.S. International Preliminary Examining Authority;

(F) The filing of a copy of the international application and the basic national fee necessary to enter the national stage, as specified in § 1.494(b) or § 1.495(b).

(ii) *Relative to Trademark Registrations and Trademark Applications—*

(A) The filing of a trademark application.

(B) [Reserved]

(C) [Reserved]

(D) [Reserved]

(E) [Reserved]

(F) [Reserved]

(iii) *Relative to Disciplinary Proceedings—*

(A) Correspondence filed in connection with a disciplinary proceeding under part 10 of this chapter.

(B) [Reserved]

(b) In the event that correspondence is considered timely filed by being mailed or transmitted in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, but not received in the Patent and Trademark Office, and the application is held to be abandoned or the proceeding is dismissed, terminated, or decided with prejudice, the correspondence will be considered timely if the party who forwarded such correspondence:

(1) Informs the Office of the previous mailing or transmission of the correspondence promptly after becoming aware that the Office has no evidence of receipt of the correspondence;

(2) Supplies an additional copy of the previously mailed or transmitted correspondence and certificate; and

(3) Includes a statement which attests on a personal knowledge basis or to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to the previous timely mailing or transmission. If the correspondence was sent by facsimile transmission, a copy of the sending unit's report confirming transmission may be used to support this statement.

(c) The Office may require additional evidence to determine if the correspondence was timely filed.

- Charleston Laboratory
- P.O. Box 12607, 29412-9110
- Tel. 803-762-8500

Columbia

- 1835 Assembly St., Suite 172, 29201
- Tel. 803-765-5345

Upstate

- Park Central Office Park, Bldg. 1, Suite 109
- 555 N. Pleasantburg Dr., Greenville, 29607
- Tel. 864-271-1976

SOUTH DAKOTA

Siouxland

- Augustana College,
- 2001 S. Summit Ave., Room SS-29A, Sioux Falls, 57197
- Tel. 605-330-4264

TENNESSEE

Knoxville

- 301 East Church Ave., 37915
- Tel. 423-545-4637

Memphis

- 22 North Front St., Suite 200, 38103
- Tel. 901-544-4137

Nashville

- 404 James Robertson Pkwy., Suite 114, 37219
- Tel. 615-736-5161

TEXAS

Austin

- 903 San Jacinto Blvd., Suite 121, 78701-2450
- Tel. 512-916-5595.

- 1700 Congress, 2nd Fl., 78701

- P.O. Box 12728, 78711

- Tel. 512-916-5939.

Dallas

- 6303 Harry Hines Blvd., Suite 210, 75235-5269

- Tel. 214-640-4400.

- 2050 N. Stemmons Fwy., Suite 170, 75207

- P.O. Box 420069, 75342-0069

- Tel. 214-767-0542.

- 525 Griffin St., Room 622, 75202

- Tel. 214-767-9294

- 1100 Commerce St., Room 7B23, 75242

- Tel. 214-767-8001

Fort Worth

- 819 Taylor St., Room 10A26, 76102-6171

- Tel. 817-334-2668.

- 711 Houston St., 76102

- Tel. 817-212-2673

Galveston

- Galveston Laboratory

- 4700 Ave. G, 77551-5997

- Tel. 409-766-8511.

Houston

- 500 Dallas, Suite 1160, 77002

- Tel. 713-718-3062

San Antonio

- 1222 N. Main, Suite 450, 78212

- Tel. 210-228-9878

UTAH

Salt Lake City

- 324 South State St., Suite 221, 84111

- Tel. 801-524-5116

- 125 S. State St., Room 1210, NOAA Federal Bldg.
- 84147-1102

- Tel. 801-524-5122

VERMONT

Montpellier

- National Life Bldg., Drawer 20, 05620-0501

- Tel. 802-828-4508

VIRGINIA

Arlington

- 2001 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Room 509, 20231

- Tel. 703-306-3315

- 1213 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Suite 805, 22202

- Tel. 703-603-0301.

Norfolk

- 200 World Trade Center, 23510

- Tel. 804-441-6864.

- 439 W. York St., 23510-1114

- Tel. 804-441-6776.

Northern Virginia

- 1616 N. Fort Meyer Dr., Suite 1300, Arlington, 22209

- Tel. 703-524-2885.

Richmond

- 704 East Franklin St., Suite 550, 23219

- Tel. 804-771-2246.

Springfield

- 381 Elden St., Herndon, 22070

- Tel. 703-487-9300.

Wallops Island

- P.O. Box 39, 23337

- Tel. 804-824-7311

RECEIPT AND HANDLING OF MAIL AND PAPERS

512

A suggested format for a Certificate of Mailing and a Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8 to be included with the correspondence is reproduced below.

Certificate of Mailing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

on _____
(Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate

Signature _____

Certificate of Transmission

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the Patent and Trademark Office (Fax No. (703)____-____)

on _____
(Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate

Signature _____

¶ 5.02 Format of Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

Certificate of Mailing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

on _____

(Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate:

Signature: _____

Certificate of Transmission

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Fax No. (703)____-____ on _____ (Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate:

Signature: _____

Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

For a *Pro Se* inventor, Form Paragraph 17.11 may be used in place of Form Paragraph 5.02.

¶ 17.11 Suggestion of Certificate of Mailing, Pro Se

It is called to applicant's attention that if a communication is deposited with the U. S. Postal Service and mailed to the Office by First Class Mail before the reply time has expired, applicant may submit the reply with a "Certificate of Mailing" which merely asserts that the reply is being mailed on a given date. So mailed, before the period for reply has expired, the reply may be considered timely. A suggested format for a certificate follows:

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

on _____ (date).

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate

Signature _____

Date _____

Under 37 CFR 1.8, a person may state on certain papers filed with the Office (except those stated in 37 CFR 1.8) the date on which the paper will be deposited in the United States Postal Service or transmitted by facsimile. If the date stated is within the period for reply, the reply in most instances will be considered to be timely. This is true even if the paper does not actually reach the Office until after the end of the period for reply. The Certificate of Mailing procedure does not apply to papers mailed in a foreign country.

The Certificate of Transmission procedure, however, also applies to papers transmitted to the Office from a foreign country provided that the correspondence being transmitted is not prohibited from being transmitted by facsimile and is not otherwise precluded from receiving the benefits under 37 CFR 1.8.

It should be noted, however, that the Office will continue its normal practice of stamping the date of receipt ("Office Date" Stamp) on all papers received through the mail or by facsimile except those filed under 37 CFR 1.10¹ (See MPEP § 513). The date stamped will also be the date which is entered on Office records and from which any subsequent periods are calculated. For example, 37 CFR 1.192 gives an appellant 2 months from the date of the appeal to file an appeal brief. For example, if the last day to reply to a final rejection was November 10, 1997, and applicant deposited a Notice of Appeal with fee in the U.S. mail on November 10, 1997, and so certified, that appeal is timely even if it was not received in the Patent and Trademark Office until November 16, 1997. Since the date of receipt will be used to calculate the time at which the brief is due, the brief was due on January 16, *1998*. This is 2 months after the Mail Center date.

37 CFR 1.8(a)(2)(i)(A) specifically refers to a request for a continued prosecution application (CPA) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d) as a correspondence filed for the purposes of obtaining an application filing date and the procedures and benefit set forth in 37 CFR 1.8(a)(1) are not applicable to a request for a CPA. The date on a certificate of mailing or transmission (37 CFR 1.8(a)) of a CPA is not controlling or even relevant. A CPA filed by facsimile transmission will not be accorded a filing date as of the date on the certificate of transmission unless Office records indicate, or applicant otherwise establishes pursuant to 37 CFR 1.6(f), receipt in the Office of the complete CPA on the date on the certificate of transmission and that date is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia.

PROCEDURE BY APPLICANT

(A) The certification requires a signature. Specifically, if the certification appears on a paper that requires a signature, two signatures are required, one for the paper and one for the certification. Although not specifically required by 37 CFR 1.8, it is preferred that the certificate be signed by the applicant, assignee, or registered practitioner.

(B) When possible, the certification should appear on a portion of the paper being submitted. However, if there is insufficient space to make the certification on the same paper, the certification should be on a separate sheet securely attached to the paper.

(C) When the certification is presented on a separate sheet, that sheet must (1) be signed and (2) fully identify

and be securely attached to the paper it accompanies. The required identification should include the serial number and filing date of the application as well as the type of paper being filed, e.g., reply to rejection or refusal, Notice of Appeal, etc. An unsigned certification will not be considered acceptable.

Moreover, without the proper identifying data, a certification presented on a separate sheet will not be considered acceptable if there is any question or doubt concerning the connection between the sheet and the paper filed.

If the sheet should become detached from the paper and thereafter not associated with the appropriate file, evidence that this sheet was received in the Office can be supported by submitting a copy of a postcard receipt specifically identifying this sheet and the paper and by submitting a copy of the sheet as originally mailed. Attention is directed to MPEP § 503 relative to the use of postcards as receipts.

(D) In situations wherein the correspondence includes papers for more than one application (e.g., a single envelope containing separate papers responding to Office actions in different applications) or papers for various parts of the Office (e.g., a patent issue fee transmittal form PTOL-85B and an assignment), each paper must have its own certification as a part thereof or attached thereto.

Although Form PTOL-85B, Issue Fee Transmittal Form, may contain a Certificate of Mailing thereon, a separate Certificate of Mailing is required for all papers included with this form, including formal drawings, since papers are separated and flow to different areas of the Office. Checks submitted with the papers do not require a separate certification.

(E) In situations wherein the correspondence includes several papers directed to the same area of the Office for the same application (for example, a proposed reply under 37 CFR 1.116 and a Notice of Appeal), each paper should have its own certification as a part thereof or attached thereto.

(F) For the purposes of 37 CFR 1.8(a)(1)(i)(A), first class mail is interpreted as including "Express Mail" and "Priority Mail" deposited with the U.S. Postal Service.

Alternatively, the correspondence may be submitted with a cover or transmittal letter which itemizes the papers and on which is placed the certificate under 37 CFR 1.8.

USE OF STAMPED CERTIFICATION

Some practitioners place the certification language on the first page of a paper with an inked stamp. Such a practice is encouraged because the certification is not only readily visible but also forms an integral part of the paper.

OFFICE PROCEDURE

A. Mail Center of the Office of Initial Patent Examination

The Mail Center of the Office of Initial Patent Examination will continue to date stamp the actual date of receipt of all papers received by mail in the Office. No attempt will be made to retain the envelopes in which the papers are received or to indicate on the papers the postal cancellation date (postmark).

However, the benefits of 37 CFR 1.8 or 37 CFR 1.10 apply only to documents delivered to the Office by the U.S. Postal Service. A number of instances have been uncovered where individuals are certifying that documents were deposited with the U.S. Postal Service when, in fact, the documents were hand-carried or delivered to the Office via commercial couriers, e.g., "Federal Express," "DHL," "Purolator," "Air Borne," "UPS," etc. In those instances where documents include a Certificate of Mailing under 37 CFR 1.8 or "Express Mail" mailing label (commonly used to comply with 37 CFR 1.10) but were delivered to the Office by other than the U.S. Postal Service, Mail Center personnel are placing a notice indicating that fact on the correspondence involved to alert Office personnel that the benefits of 37 CFR 1.8 or 37 CFR 1.10 do not apply.

B. Processing Areas

When papers are received in an examining group, the date of receipt in the group is stamped on the papers in accordance with 37 CFR 1.6(a).

The date indicated on the Certificate of Mailing or of Transmission will be used by the Office only to determine if the paper was deposited in the United States Postal Service or transmitted by facsimile within the period for reply. If the paper was actually received in the Office within the period for reply, there is no need to refer to the Certificate. Note however, that 37 CFR 1.6 (a)(3) provides that "[c]orrespondence transmitted by facsimile to the Patent and Trademark Office will be stamped with the date on which the complete transmission is received in the Patent and Trademark Office unless that date is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, in which case the date stamped will be the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia."

If, however, the paper was received in the Patent and Trademark Office after the end of the period for reply, the paper should be inspected to determine if a Certificate of Mailing or of Transmission has been included. Where no such Certificate is found, the paper is untimely since applicant did not reply within the period for reply. This may

result in abandonment of the application or other loss of rights.

In those instances where a Certificate of Mailing or of Transmission does appear in the paper or a cover letter thereto, a check should be made to determine whether the indicated date of deposit or transmission is within the period for reply. If the date indicated in the Certificate is after the end of the period for reply, the paper is untimely and no notation of the date need be made. Where the date indicated on the Certificate is within the period for reply, the paper should be considered to be timely filed. A notation should be made adjacent to the Office stamp indicating the date of receipt ("Office Date" Stamp) which notes the date stated on the Certificate. This notation should be "C of Mail" or "C of Fax" followed by the date. A paper with a certificate dated November 10, 1997, would be noted next to the "Office Date" Stamp "(C of Mail. 11/10/97)." This notation should also appear on the "Contents" portion of the file wrapper.

If the period set for taking an action in the Patent and Trademark Office ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia (37 CFR 1.7), the action will be considered to be timely if deposited in the United States mail or transmitted by facsimile and certified under 37 CFR 1.8(a) on the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal holiday.

It should be noted that the filing of a paper for the purpose of obtaining a continuation or division application under 37 CFR 1.53(d) and former 37 CFR 1.60 or 1.62 is excluded from the Certificate practice under 37 CFR 1.8(a)(2)(i)(A) since it is considered to be the filing of a national patent application.

****>**Effective November 29, 1999, Public Law 106-113 amended 35 U.S.C. 119(e)(3) to extend the period of pendency of a provisional application to the next succeeding business day if the day that is 12 months after the filing date of a provisional application falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. 35 U.S.C. 119(e)(3) as amended by Public Law 106-113 applies to any provisional applications filed on or after June 8, 1995 but has no effect on any patent which is the subject of litigation in an action commenced before November 29, 1999.<

No benefit will be given to a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission relative to the filing of a national patent application specification and drawing or other correspondence for the purpose of obtaining an application filing date. However, note that new patent applications filed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.10 will be stamped by the Office with the date of deposit as "Express Mail" with the United States Postal Service. For example, if a new patent application is deposited as "Express Mail" in accordance with

37 CFR 1.10 on a Saturday and the United States Postal Service gives it a date of deposit of Saturday, the Office will accord and stamp the correspondence with the Saturday date. 37 CFR 1.6(a)(2).

All Certificates of Mailing or Transmission filed in applications should be placed in the file wrappers directly below the papers to which they refer.

~~Group personnel receiving a hand-delivered paper from other than U.S. Postal Service personnel should inspect the paper to ensure that the benefits of 37 CFR 1.8 or "Express Mail" benefits under 37 CFR 1.10 are not accorded in error.~~

If the paper contains a certificate of mailing under 37 CFR 1.8 or "Express Mail" mailing label (commonly used to comply with 37 CFR 1.10), the words "HAND DELIVERED" should be written adjacent to the group date stamp.

Applicant should be notified in the next Office action when a paper containing a Certificate of Mailing has been denied the benefits under 37 CFR 1.8 or a paper containing an "Express Mail" mailing label (commonly used to comply with 37 CFR 1.10) is denied benefits under 37 CFR 1.10 by including, for example, form paragraph 5.04.

¶ 5.04 Benefit of Certificate of Mailing Denied

The [1] filed [2] is not entitled to the benefits of 37 CFR 1. [3] since it was not deposited with the U. S. Postal Service for delivery to the Patent and Trademark Office. Therefore, the date of receipt in the Patent and Trademark Office has been used to determine the timeliness of the paper.

Examiner Note:

1. This form paragraph is to be used in those situations where correspondence contains a Certificate of Mailing under 37 CFR 1.8 or requests the benefit of "Express Mail" under 37 CFR 1.10, but the correspondence was not actually deposited with the U. S. Postal Service.
2. In bracket 3, insert -8- or -10-, as appropriate.

Misuse of a Certificate of Mailing under 37 CFR 1.8 or improperly claiming the benefit of 37 CFR 1.10 which appears to be more than a one-time, inadvertent error should be brought to the attention of the Office of Enrollment and Discipline.

ORIGINAL MAILED PAPER NOT DELIVERED

Paragraphs (b) and (c) of 37 CFR 1.8 concern the situation where a paper containing a Certificate was timely deposited in the U.S. mail or transmitted by facsimile, but never received by the Patent and Trademark Office. In the examining groups, all submissions under these paragraphs should be considered and the sufficiency thereof determined by the Group Director. The statement required by 37 CFR 1.8(b)(3) is no longer required to be verified.

513 Deposit as Express Mail With U.S. Postal Service [R-1]

35 U.S.C. 21. Filing date and day for taking action.

(a) The Commissioner may by rule prescribe that any paper or fee required to be filed in the Patent and Trademark Office will be considered

filed in the Office on the date on which it was deposited with the United States Postal Service or would have been deposited with the United States Postal Service but for postal service interruptions or emergencies designated by the Commissioner.

37 CFR 1.6. Receipt of correspondence.

(a) *Date of receipt and Express Mail date of deposit.* Correspondence received in the Patent and Trademark Office is stamped with the date of receipt except as follows:

**>

(1) The Patent and Trademark Office is not open for the filing of correspondence on any day that is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. Except for correspondence transmitted by facsimile under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, or filed electronically under paragraph (a)(4) of this section, no correspondence is received in the Office on Saturdays, Sundays, or Federal holidays within the District of Columbia.<

(2) Correspondence filed in accordance with § 1.10 will be stamped with the date of deposit as "Express Mail" with the United States Postal Service.

(3) Correspondence transmitted by facsimile to the Patent and Trademark Office will be stamped with the date on which the complete transmission is received in the Patent and Trademark Office unless that date is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, in which case the date stamped will be the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia.

>

(4) Trademark-related correspondence transmitted electronically will be stamped with the date on which the Office receives the transmission.<

37 CFR 1.10. Filing of correspondence by "Express Mail".

(a) Any correspondence received by the Patent and Trademark Office (Office) that was delivered by the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service of the United States Postal Service (USPS) will be considered filed in the Office on the date of deposit with the USPS. The date of deposit with the USPS is shown by the "date-in" on the "Express Mail" mailing label or other official USPS notation. If the USPS deposit date cannot be determined, the correspondence will be accorded the Office receipt date as the filing date. See § 1.6(a).

(b) Correspondence should be deposited directly with an employee of the USPS to ensure that the person depositing the correspondence receives a legible copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label with the "date-in" clearly marked. Persons dealing indirectly with the employees of the USPS (such as by deposit in an "Express Mail" drop box) do so at the risk of not receiving a copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label with the desired "date-in" clearly marked. The paper(s) or fee(s) that constitute the correspondence should also include the "Express Mail" mailing label number thereon. See paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of this section.

(c) Any person filing correspondence under this section that was received by the Office and delivered by the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service of the USPS, who can show that there is a discrepancy between the filing date accorded by the Office to the correspondence and the date of deposit as shown by the "date-in" on the "Express Mail" mailing label or other official USPS notation, may petition the Commissioner to accord the correspondence a filing date as of the "date-in" on the "Express Mail" mailing label or other official USPS notation, provided that:

(1) The petition is filed promptly after the person becomes aware that the Office has accorded, or will accord, a filing date other than the USPS deposit date;

(2) The number of the "Express Mail" mailing label was placed on the paper(s) or fee(s) that constitute the correspondence prior to the original mailing by "Express Mail;" and

(3) The petition includes a true copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label showing the "date-in," and of any other official notation by the USPS relied upon to show the date of deposit.

(d) Any person filing correspondence under this section that was received by the Office and delivered by the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service of the USPS, who can show that the "date-in" on the "Express Mail" mailing label or other official notation entered by the USPS was incorrectly entered or omitted by the USPS, may petition the Commissioner to accord the correspondence a filing date as of the date the correspondence is shown to have been deposited with the USPS, provided that:

(1) The petition is filed promptly after the person becomes aware that the Office has accorded, or will accord, a filing date based upon an incorrect entry by the USPS;

(2) The number of the "Express Mail" mailing label was placed on the paper(s) or fee(s) that constitute the correspondence prior to the original mailing by "Express Mail;" and

(3) The petition includes a showing which establishes, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that the requested filing date was the date the correspondence was deposited in the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service prior to the last scheduled pickup for that day. Any showing pursuant to this paragraph must be corroborated by evidence from the USPS or that came into being after deposit and within one business day of the deposit of the correspondence in the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service of the USPS.

(e) Any person mailing correspondence addressed as set out in § 1.1(a) to the Office with sufficient postage utilizing the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service of the USPS but not received by the Office, may petition the Commissioner to consider such correspondence filed in the Office on the USPS deposit date, provided that:

(1) The petition is filed promptly after the person becomes aware that the Office has no evidence of receipt of the correspondence;

(2) The number of the "Express Mail" mailing label was placed on the paper(s) or fee(s) that constitute the correspondence prior to the original mailing by "Express Mail;"

(3) The petition includes a copy of the originally deposited paper(s) or fee(s) that constitute the correspondence showing the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label thereon, a copy of any returned postcard receipt, a copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label showing the "date-in," a copy of any other official notation by the USPS relied upon to show the date of deposit, and, if the requested filing date is a date other than the "date-in" on the "Express Mail" mailing label or other official notation entered by the USPS, a showing pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section that the requested filing date was the date the correspondence was deposited in the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service prior to the last scheduled pickup for that day; and

(4) The petition includes a statement which establishes, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the original deposit of the correspondence and that the copies of the correspondence, the copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label, the copy of any returned postcard receipt, and any official notation entered by the USPS are true copies of the originally mailed correspondence, original "Express Mail" mailing label, returned postcard receipt, and official notation entered by the USPS.

(f) The Office may require additional evidence to determine if the correspondence was deposited as "Express Mail" with the USPS on the date in question.

The statutory authority for the granting of a filing date based on the date of deposit for correspondence sent by "Express Mail" and received by the Office is found in section 21(a) of Title 35 of the United States Code.

The specific rule for obtaining a filing date as of the date of deposit in "Express Mail" (rather than the date of receipt at the Office) is 37 CFR 1.10, as revised, effective December 2, 1996.

EFFECTIVE DATE, WEEKENDS & HOLIDAYS

Effective December 2, 1996, 37 CFR 1.6(a)(2) provides that correspondence deposited as "Express Mail" in accordance with 37 CFR 1.10 will be stamped, and, therefore, considered as filed on the date of its deposit, regardless of whether that date is a Saturday, Sunday or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. 37 CFR 1.10 provides a procedure for assigning the date on which any paper or fee is deposited as "Express Mail" with the United States Postal Service (USPS) as the filing date of the paper or fee in the Patent and Trademark Office (Office). The date of deposit with the USPS is shown by the "date-in" on the "Express Mail" mailing label or other official USPS notation. This holds true for any day that the correspondence may be accepted as "Express Mail" by the USPS, even when the paper or fee is deposited and accepted on a Saturday, Sunday or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. For example, if a person files a patent application by "Express Mail" with the USPS on a Saturday in compliance with 37 CFR 1.10, he or she will receive the benefit of the Saturday date, even though the Office is closed on Saturdays and, therefore, the person could not have filed the application by depositing it directly at the Office on that Saturday. See 37 CFR 1.6(a)(1). In those cases where the procedure of 37 CFR 1.10(a) has not been properly followed, e.g., the "date-in" is illegible, the filing date of the correspondence will be the date of actual receipt in the Office. An applicant may file a petition under the conditions specified in 37 CFR 1.10(c), (d) or (e) (discussed below) presenting whatever arguments and evidence that the paper or fee is entitled to a filing date other than the filing date accorded by the Office.

DATE-IN, DIRECT DEPOSIT, "EXPRESS MAIL" BOX RECEPTACLES & LOG BOOKS

The procedure in 37 CFR 1.10(a) requires the use of the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service of the USPS. This service provides for the use of a mailing label on which the USPS clearly indicates the date on which it was deposited. Correspondence sent by the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service is considered filed in the Office on the "date-in" entered by the USPS. The "date-in" on the "Express Mail" mailing label must be completed by

the USPS, not by the applicant. For correspondence filed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.10, Office personnel will routinely look to the "Express Mail" mailing label, and stamp the "date-in" or other official USPS notation as the filing date of the correspondence. Accordingly, if the USPS enters the deposit date as its "date-in," the correspondence will receive the deposit date as its filing date. If the USPS deposit date cannot be determined, the correspondence will be accorded the date of receipt in the Office as the filing date. An applicant may file a petition under the conditions specified in 37 CFR 1.10(c), (d), or (e) (discussed below) presenting whatever arguments and evidence that the paper or fee is entitled to a filing date other than the filing date accorded by the Office.

37 CFR 1.10(b) further provides that correspondence should be deposited directly with an employee of the USPS to ensure that the person depositing the correspondence receives a legible copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label with the "date-in" clearly marked, and that persons dealing indirectly with the employees of the USPS (such as by depositing correspondence in an "Express Mail" drop box) do so at the risk of not receiving a copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label with the desired "date-in" clearly marked. On petition, the failure to obtain an "Express Mail" receipt with the "date-in" clearly marked may be considered an omission that could have been avoided by the exercise of due care, as discussed below. While the Office strongly urges direct deposit of "Express Mail" correspondence in order to obtain a legible copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label, parties are not precluded from using "Express Mail" drop boxes, but do so at their own risk.

A paper or fee placed in an "Express Mail" box receptacle after the box has been cleared for the last time on a given day will be considered to be deposited as of the date of receipt ("date-in") indicated on the "Express Mail" mailing label by the Postal Service "Express Mail" acceptance clerk. 37 CFR 1.10(d) permits the Office to correct a USPS "date-in" error when the correspondence is deposited in an "Express Mail" drop box prior to last scheduled pick up of the day, that is, the time clearly marked on the "Express Mail" drop box indicating when the box will be cleared for the last time on the date of deposit. 37 CFR 1.10(d) sets forth the procedures to be followed to be entitled to such a correction.

Parties who do use drop boxes can protect themselves from uncertainty due to illegible mailing labels by routinely maintaining a log of "Express Mail" deposits in which notations are entered by the person who deposited the correspondence as "Express Mail" within one business day after deposit with the USPS. Such evidence could be useful to later support a petition filed under 37 CFR 1.10(c),

(d) or (e). Evidence that came into being after deposit and within one day after the deposit of the correspondence as "Express Mail" may be in the form of a log book which contains information such as the "Express Mail" number; the application number, attorney docket number or other such file identification number; the place, date and time of deposit; the time of the last scheduled pick-up for that date and place of deposit; the depositor's initials or signature; and the date and time of entry in the log.

"EXPRESS MAIL" MAILING LABEL NUMBER

Effective December 2, 1996, 37 CFR 1.10(b) no longer requires a certificate of mailing by "Express Mail" or that the "Express Mail" mailing label number be placed on the correspondence prior to mailing. Correspondence deposited with the USPS on or after December 2, 1996, and which is actually received by the Office will not be denied a filing date as of the "date-in" appearing on the "Express Mail" mailing label because the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label was not placed thereon prior to the original mailing. However, if the number of the mailing label did not appear on the correspondence as originally filed, relief will not be granted on petition under 37 CFR 1.10(c) through (e), even if the party who filed the correspondence satisfies the other requirements of 37 CFR 1.10(c), 1.10(d) or 1.10(e). To be effective, the number must be placed on each separate paper and each fee transmittal either directly on the document or by a separate paper firmly and securely attached thereto. In situations wherein the correspondence includes several papers directed to the same application (for example, the specification, drawings, and declaration for a new application), the correspondence may be submitted with a cover or transmittal letter which should itemize the papers. It is not necessary that the number be placed on each page of a particular paper or fee transmittal. Merely placing the number in one prominent location on each separate paper or fee transmittal (or cover sheet or transmittal letter which should itemize the separate papers and fees) will be sufficient.

Since the filing of correspondence under 37 CFR 1.10 without the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label thereon is an oversight that can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, requests for waiver of this requirement will not be granted on petition. A party's inadvertent failure to comply with the requirements of a rule is not deemed to be an extraordinary situation that would warrant waiver of a rule under 37 CFR 1.183, 2.146(a)(5) or 2.148, nor is such an inadvertent omission considered "unavoidable," within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. 1062(b), 35 U.S.C. 133, 37 CFR 1.137(a) or 37 CFR 2.66(a). See *Honigsbaum v. Lehman*, 903 F. Supp. 8, 37 USPQ2d 1799 (D.D.C. 1995) (Commissioner did not abuse his discretion in refusing to

waive requirements of 37 CFR 1.10(c) in order to grant filing date to patent application, where applicant failed to produce "Express Mail" customer receipt or any other evidence that application was actually deposited with USPS as "Express Mail."), *aff'd without opinion*, 95 F.3d 1166 (Fed. Cir. 1996); *Nitto Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. v. Comer*, 39 USPQ2d 1778, 1782 (D.D.C. 1994) (Commissioner's refusal to waive requirements of 37 CFR 1.10 in order to grant priority filing date to patent application not arbitrary and capricious, because failure to comply with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.10 is an "avoidable" oversight that could have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary care or diligence, and thus not an extraordinary situation under 37 CFR 1.183.); *Vincent v. Mossinghoff*, 230 USPQ 621 (D.D.C. 1985) (misunderstanding of 37 CFR 1.8 not unavoidable delay in responding to Office Action); *Gustafson v. Strange*, 227 USPQ 174 (Comm'r *Pat.* 1985) (counsel's unawareness of 37 CFR 1.8 not extraordinary situation warranting waiver of a rule); *In re Chicago Historical Antique Automobile Museum, Inc.*, 197 USPQ 289 (Comm'r Pat. 1978) (since certificate of mailing procedure under 37 CFR 1.8 was available to petitioner, lateness due to mail delay not deemed to be extraordinary situation).

PETITIONS

37 CFR 1.10(c) through 1.10(e) set forth procedures for petitioning the Commissioner to accord a filing date as of the date of deposit as "Express Mail." Briefly, 37 CFR 1.10(c) applies where there is a discrepancy between the filing date accorded by the Office and the "date-in" entered by the USPS on the "Express Mail" mailing label or other official USPS notation; 37 CFR 1.10(d) applies where the "date-in" is incorrectly entered by the USPS; and 37 CFR 1.10(e) applies where correspondence deposited with the USPS as "Express Mail" is not received by the Office.

PETITION TO CORRECT FILING DATE AND DATE-IN DISCREPANCY

37 CFR 1.10(c) sets forth procedures for filing a petition to the Commissioner for a filing date as of the date of deposit with the USPS, where there is a discrepancy between the filing date initially accorded by the Office and the "date-in" entered by the USPS or other official USPS notation. Such a petition should:

(A) be filed promptly after the person becomes aware that the Office has accorded, or will accord, a filing date other than the USPS deposit date;

(B) include a showing that the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label was placed on each piece of correspondence prior to the original mailing; and

(C) include a true copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label showing the "date-in" or other official notation by the USPS.

PETITION TO CORRECT INCORRECTLY ENTERED DATE-IN

37 CFR 1.10(d) sets forth procedures for filing a petition to the Commissioner to accord a filing date as of the actual date of deposit with the USPS, where the "date-in" or other official notation is incorrectly entered by the USPS. Such a petition should:

(A) be filed promptly after the person becomes aware that the Office has accorded, or will accord, a filing date based upon an incorrect entry by the USPS;

(B) include a showing that the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label was placed on each piece of correspondence prior to the original mailing; and

(C) include a showing that the correspondence was deposited as "Express Mail" prior to the last scheduled pickup on the requested filing date.

The showing under 37 CFR 1.10(d) must be corroborated by (1) evidence from the USPS, or (2) evidence that came into being after deposit and within one business day of the deposit of the correspondence as "Express Mail". Evidence from the USPS may be the "Express Mail" Corporate Account Mailing Statement. Evidence that came into being within one day after the deposit of the correspondence as "Express Mail" may be in the form of a log book which contains information such as the "Express Mail" number; the application number, attorney docket number or other such file identification number; the place, date and time of deposit; the time of the last scheduled pick-up for that date and place of deposit; the depositor's initials or signature; and the date and time of entry in the log.

The reason the Office considers correspondence to have been filed as of the date of deposit as "Express Mail" is that this date has been verified by a disinterested USPS employee, through the insertion of a "date-in," or other official USPS notation, on the "Express Mail" mailing label. Due to the questionable reliability of evidence from a party other than the USPS that did not come into being contemporaneously with the deposit of the correspondence with the USPS, 37 CFR 1.10(d) specifically requires that any petition under 37 CFR 1.10(d) be corroborated either by evidence from the USPS, or by evidence that came into being after deposit and within one business day after the deposit of the correspondence as "Express Mail."

A petition alleging that the USPS erred in entering the "date-in" will be denied if it is supported only by evidence (other than from the USPS) which was:

(A) created prior to the deposit of the correspondence as "Express Mail" with the USPS (e.g., an application transmittal cover letter, or a client letter prepared prior to the deposit of the correspondence); or

(B) created more than one business day after the deposit of the correspondence as "Express Mail" (e.g., an affidavit or declaration prepared more than one business day after the correspondence was deposited with the USPS as "Express Mail").

On the other hand, a notation in a log book, entered after deposit by the person who deposited the correspondence as "Express Mail" within one business day of such deposit, setting forth the items indicated above, would be deemed on petition to be an adequate showing of the date of deposit under 37 CFR 1.10(d)(3).

37 CFR 1.10(d)(3) further provides that a party must show that correspondence was deposited as "Express Mail" before the last scheduled pickup on the requested filing date in order to obtain a filing date as of that date.

PETITION FOR CORRESPONDENCE NEVER RECEIVED

37 CFR 1.10(e) sets forth procedures for filing a petition to the Commissioner to accord a filing date as of the date of deposit with the USPS, where correspondence deposited as "Express Mail" is never received by the Office. Such a petition should:

(A) be filed promptly after the person becomes aware that the Office has no evidence of receipt of the correspondence;

(B) include a showing that the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label was placed on each piece of correspondence prior to the original mailing;

(C) include a true copy of the originally deposited correspondence showing the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label thereon, a copy of any returned postcard receipt, a copy of the "Express Mail" mailing label showing the "date-in" or other official notation entered by the USPS; and

(D) include a statement, signed by the person who deposited the documents as "Express Mail" with the USPS, setting forth the date and time of deposit, and declaring that the copies of the correspondence, "Express Mail" mailing label, and returned postcard receipt accompanying the petition are true copies of the correspondence, mailing label and returned postcard receipt originally mailed or received.

37 CFR 1.10(e) provides for the filing of a petition to accord correspondence a filing date as of the date of deposit

with the USPS as "Express Mail" only where the correspondence was mailed with sufficient postage and addressed as set out in 37 CFR 1.1(a). There is no corresponding provision that correspondence be properly addressed and mailed with sufficient postage in 37 CFR 1.10(a), (c) and (d), because these sections apply only to correspondence that is actually received by the Office. Correspondence mailed by "Express Mail" that is actually received by the Office will not be denied a filing date as of the date of deposit as "Express Mail" simply because the correspondence was not mailed with sufficient postage or not addressed as set out in 37 CFR 1.1(a). 37 CFR 1.10(e)(3) provides that if the requested filing date is a date other than the "date-in" on the "Express Mail" mailing label, the petition should include a showing under 37 CFR 1.10(d)(3), as discussed above, that the correspondence was deposited as "Express Mail" before the last scheduled pickup on the requested filing date in order to obtain a filing date as of that date. 37 CFR 1.10(e) applies only in those situations in which the correspondence at issue was lost *in toto* (i.e., the entire correspondence was not delivered to the Office). Where there is a dispute as to the contents of correspondence submitted to the Office (e.g., an applicant asserts that three sheets of drawings were submitted under 37 CFR 1.10 with an application, but the Office records indicate receipt of only two sheets of drawings with the application), an applicant may not rely upon the provisions of 37 CFR 1.10(e) to establish what document(s) and/or fee(s) were filed in the Office with such correspondence. Rather, where the records of the Office (e.g., the file of the application) contain any document(s) or fee(s) corresponding to the contents of the correspondence at issue, the Office will rely upon its official record of the contents of such correspondence in absence of convincing evidence (e.g., a postcard receipt under MPEP § 503 containing specific itemization of the document(s) or fee(s) purported to have been filed with the correspondence at issue) that the Office received and misplaced any document(s) or fee(s) that is not among the official records of the Office.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE MAY BE REQUIRED

37 CFR 1.10(f) provides that the Office may require additional evidence to determine whether the correspondence was deposited as "Express Mail" with the USPS on the date in question.

